

**FINAL
DECISION DOCUMENT FOR
THE FORMER QUARTERMASTER'S GASOLINE STORAGE AREA
PARCEL 130(7)
FORT McCLELLAN, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALABAMA**

ISSUED BY: THE U.S. ARMY

JANUARY 2001

**U.S. ARMY ANNOUNCES
DECISION DOCUMENT**

This Decision Document presents the determination that no further remedial action will be necessary to protect human health or the environment at the Former Quartermaster's Gasoline Storage Area, Parcel 130(7), at Fort McClellan (FTMC) in Calhoun County, Alabama. The location of Parcel 130(7) at FTMC is shown on Figure 1. In addition, this Decision Document provides the site background information used as the basis for the no further action decision.

This Decision Document is issued by the U.S. Army Garrison at FTMC with involvement by the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Cleanup Team (BCT). The BCT is comprised of representatives from the U.S. Army, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region IV, and the Alabama Department of Environmental Management. The BCT is responsible for planning and implementing environmental investigations at FTMC.

Based on the results of the site

investigation (SI) completed at the Former Quartermaster's Gasoline Storage Area, Parcel 130(7), the U.S. Army will implement no further action at the site. This decision was made by the U.S. Army with concurrence by the BCT.

This Decision Document summarizes site information presented in detail in background documents that are part of the administrative record for the Former Quartermaster's Gasoline Storage Area, Parcel 130(7). A list of background documents for Parcel 130(7) is presented on Page 2. A copy of the administrative record for Parcel 130(7) is available at the public repositories listed on Page 3.

**REGULATIONS
GOVERNING SITE**

FTMC is undergoing closure by the BRAC Commission under Public Laws 100-526 and 101-510. The 1990 Base Closure Act, Public Law 101-510, established the process by which U.S. Department of Defense installations would be closed or realigned. The BRAC Environmental Restoration Program requires investigation

and cleanup of federal properties prior to transfer to the public domain. In addition, the Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act (CERFA) (Public Law 102-426) requires federal agencies to identify real property on military installations scheduled for closure that can be transferred to the public for redevelopment or reuse. Consequently, the U.S. Army is conducting environmental studies of the impact of suspected contaminants at parcels at FTMC. The BRAC Environmental Restoration Program at FTMC follows the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act process.

SITE BACKGROUND

FTMC is located in the foothills of the Appalachian Mountains of northeastern Alabama near the cities of Anniston and Weaver in Calhoun County. FTMC is comprised of two main areas of government-owned properties: the Main Post and Pelham Range. Until May 1998, the FTMC installation also included the Choccolocco Corridor, a 4,488-acre tract of land that was leased from the

State of Alabama. The Main
Post, which occupies 18,929

acres, is bounded on the east by

PRIMARY BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS FOR PARCEL 130(7)

Environmental Science and Engineering, Inc., 1998, *Final Environmental Baseline Survey, Fort McClellan, Alabama*, prepared for U.S. Army Environmental Center, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, January.

IT Corporation (IT), 2001, *Final Site Investigation Report, Former Quartermaster's Gasoline Storage Area, Parcel 130(7), Fort McClellan, Calhoun County, Alabama*, January.

IT Corporation (IT), 2000, *Final Human Health and Ecological Screening Values and PAH Background Summary Report, Fort McClellan, Calhoun County, Alabama*, July.

IT Corporation (IT), 1998, *Final Site-Specific Field Sampling Plan Attachment Site Investigation at the Former Quartermasters Gasoline Storage Area, Parcel 130(7), Fort McClellan, Calhoun County, Alabama*, November.

Science Applications International Corporation, 1998, *Final Background Metals Survey Report, Fort McClellan, Alabama*, July.

the Choccolocco Corridor, which previously connected the Main Post with the Talladega National Forest. Pelham Range, which occupies 22,245 acres, is located approximately 5 miles due west of the Main Post and adjoins the Anniston Army Depot on the southwest.

The Former Quartermaster's Gasoline Storage Area, Parcel 130(7), is located north of the junction of 18th Street and 2nd Avenue in the east-central portion of the Main Post of FTMC (Figure 1). The site is adjacent to the western side of 2nd Avenue. Building 4434, a scalehouse built in 1952, is located at the southern end of the parcel. Aerial photographs indicate that the area was used for coal storage during the years 1949, 1954, and 1961. The parcel measures approximately

350 feet by 60 feet (parallel to 2nd Avenue) and lies at an elevation of approximately 800 feet (Figure 1). The ground surface slopes to the west-southwest. There are not any significant natural drainage features located within the parcel boundaries. The nearest drainage feature is a ditch that parallels 18th Street to the southwest and flows to the northwest into Cave Creek.

SCOPE AND ROLE OF PARCEL

Information developed from the environmental baseline survey (Environmental Science and Engineering, Inc., 1998) was used to group areas at FTMC into standardized parcel categories using U.S. Department of Defense guidance. All parcels received a

parcel designation for one of seven CERFA categories, or a non-Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act qualifier designation, as appropriate. The seven CERFA categories include CERFA Uncontaminated Parcels (Categories 1 and 2); CERFA Contaminated Parcels (Categories 3 through 7); and CERFA Qualified Parcels. The Former Quartermaster's Gasoline Storage Area, Parcel 130(7), was categorized as a CERFA Category 7 parcel. CERFA Category 7 parcels are areas that are not evaluated or require additional evaluation (Environmental Science and Engineering, Inc., 1998).

**PUBLIC INFORMATION REPOSITORIES
FOR FORT McCLELLAN**

Anniston Calhoun County Public Library

Reference Section

Anniston, Alabama 36201

Point of Contact: Ms. Sunny Addison

Telephone: (256) 237-8501

Fax: (256) 238-0474

Hours of Operation: Monday – Friday 9:00 a.m. - 6:30 p.m.

Saturday 9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Sunday 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Houston Cole Library

9th Floor

Jacksonville State University

700 Pelham Road

Jacksonville, Alabama 36265

Point of Contact: Ms. Rita Smith (256) 782-5249

Hours of Operation: Monday – Thursday 7:30 a.m. – 11:00 p.m.

Friday 7:30 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Saturday 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Sunday 3:00 p.m. – 11:00 p.m.

With the issuance of this Decision Document, Parcel 130(7) is recategorized as a CERFA Category 3 parcel. Category 3 parcels are areas where release, disposal, and/or migration of hazardous substances has occurred but at concentrations that do not require a removal or remedial response.

SITE INVESTIGATION

An SI was conducted at the Former Quartermaster's Gasoline Storage Area, Parcel 130(7). The SI was conducted to determine whether chemical constituents are present at the

Former Quartermaster's Gasoline Storage Area, Parcel 130(7), at concentrations that would present an unacceptable risk to human health or the environment (IT Corporation [IT], 2001).

Four surface soil samples, four subsurface soil samples, and two groundwater samples were collected at the Former Quartermaster's Gasoline Storage Area, Parcel 130(7) (Figure 1). Surface soil samples were collected from the upper 1 foot of soil; subsurface soil samples were collected at depths greater than 1 foot below ground surface. The groundwater

samples were collected from two temporary groundwater monitoring wells installed at the site during the SI. Chemical analyses of the samples included target analyte list metals, target compound list volatile organic compounds, and target compound list semivolatile organic compounds (SVOC).

To evaluate whether detected constituents present an unacceptable risk to human health and the environment, analytical results were compared to human health site-specific screening levels (SSSL) and ecological screening values (ESV) for FTMC (IT, 2000).

The SSSLs and ESVs were developed as part of human health and ecological risk evaluations associated with SIs being performed under the BRAC Environmental Restoration Program at FTMC. Additionally, metals concentrations exceeding the SSSLs and ESVs were compared to media-specific background values (Science Applications International Corporation, 1998), and SVOC concentrations exceeding SSSLs and ESVs in surface and depositional soils were compared to polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH) background screening values developed for FTMC (IT, 2000).

Aluminum, iron, and manganese were detected in surface and subsurface soils at concentrations exceeding SSSLs and background concentrations. With the exception of iron in one subsurface soil sample, these metals concentrations were within the range of background values (Science Applications International Corporation, 1998). Two SVOCs (benzo[a]pyrene and dibenz[a,h]anthracene) were detected in two surface soil samples at concentrations exceeding human health SSSLs but were below PAH background values. The metals and SVOCs detected in surface and subsurface soils are not expected to pose an unacceptable risk to human health.

One groundwater sample (FTA-130-GP03) contained seven metals at concentrations

exceeding residential human health SSSLs and background concentrations. However, the sample had very high turbidity at the time of sample collection that likely influenced the analytical results. The groundwater sample collected at sample location FTA-130-GP04 had a much lower turbidity reading; only one metal (copper) exceeded the human health SSSL and background concentration.

The potential threat to ecological receptors is also expected to be low. With the exception of lead (one surface soil location) and selenium (two surface soil locations), the metals that exceeded ESVs were below their respective background concentration or within the range of background values. In addition, the concentrations of four SVOCs (PAH compounds) exceeded ESVs but were below PAH background values.

SITE REMEDIAL ACTIONS

Remedial actions were not conducted at the Former Quartermaster's Gasoline Storage Area, Parcel 130(7).

DESCRIPTION OF NO FURTHER ACTION

Remedial alternatives were not developed for Parcel 130(7). No further action is selected because remedial action is unnecessary to protect human health or the environment at this site. The metals and organic compounds detected in site media at the Former Quartermaster's Gasoline Storage Area, Parcel

130(7), do not pose an unacceptable risk to human health or to the environment. Therefore, the site is released for unrestricted future land use. Furthermore, Parcel 130(7) is recategorized as a CERFA Category 3 parcel. Category 3 parcels are areas where release, disposal, and/or migration of hazardous substances has occurred but at concentrations that do not require a removal or remedial response. The U.S. Army will not take any further action to investigate, remediate, or monitor the Former Quartermaster's Gasoline Storage Area, Parcel 130(3) (formerly Parcel 130[7]).

The following costs are associated with implementing the no-action alternative:

Capital Cost:	\$0
Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs:	\$0
Present Worth Cost:	\$0
Months to Implement:	None
Remedial Duration:	None.

DECLARATION

Further remedial action is unnecessary at the Former Quartermaster's Gasoline Storage Area, Parcel 130(3) (formerly Parcel 130[7]). The no further action remedy protects human health and the environment, complies with federal and state regulations that are legally applicable or relevant and appropriate, and is a cost-effective application of public funds. This remedy will not leave in place hazardous substances at concentrations that require limiting the future use of

the parcel, or that require land-use control restrictions to exposure. The site is released for unrestricted future land use. Parcel 130(7) is recategorized as a CERFA Category 3 parcel. Category 3 parcels are areas where release, disposal, and/or migration of hazardous substances has occurred but at concentrations that do not require a removal or remedial response. There will not be any further remedial costs associated

with implementing no further action at the Former Quartermaster's Gasoline Storage Area, Parcel 130(3) (formerly Parcel 130[7]).

QUESTIONS/COMMENTS

Any questions or comments concerning this Decision Document or other documents in the administrative record can be directed to:

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GLOSSARY

BCT	BRAC Cleanup Team
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure
CERFA	Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act
ESV	ecological screening value
FTMC	Fort McClellan
IT	IT Corporation
PAH	polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon
SI	site investigation
SSSL	site-specific screening level
SVOC	semivolatile organic compound

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